

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1938-39

LONDON

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Education continue to be the chief subject of study, but a most useful and promising development is reflected in the increase of those who come for courses in Physical Training and Domestic Science. The High Commissioner would warmly endorse Dr. Quayle's tribute to the most praiseworthy manner in which the women students have adapted themselves to the war-time conditions in this country.

5. As in previous years, the High Commissioner has been able to arrange for practical training facilities in the various branches of Engineering and Technology for the majority of students who have applied to him for assistance. As will be noted from paragraph 17 of the Report, there was an increase of about 50 in these applications, whilst offers of facilities were received in the case of 177 applicants, as compared with 167 during the previous year. This increase may be regarded as all the more satisfactory, bearing in mind the special conditions prevailing in industry during the period under review. It is necessary to repeat that many applicants suffer disappointment through trying or expecting to obtain training on terms, such as the non-payment of the customary premium or by asking for wages, which are not the ordinary rule of the trade concerned even for English students and applicants. Others, unfortunately, fail because they have no clear idea of the exact training which they seek or no fixity of purpose in carrying it out. Sir Firoz Khan Noon is glad to note that the students placed for training gave a satisfactory account of themselves, and he is deeply grateful for the ready assistance given by the many firms and organisations detailed in Appendix VIII to the Report.

6. A perusal of Dr. Quayle's Report as a whole discloses features both welcome and unwelcome in the records of the students who have left India for purposes of study or training. The most welcome feature, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, is the inspiring account which it furnishes of the many academic successes achieved, especially by the post-graduate and advanced workers, and the distinctions gained on the athletic field and in the sphere of extra-academic activities. Sir Firoz Khan Noon has good reason to believe that the Indian student of to-day does, to an ever-increasing extent, realise that, whilst he is equipping himself for his chosen profession, he should also take full advantage of the abundant opportunities of gaining, from contact and co-operation with his fellow-students in the class room or on the playing field, those personal and social qualities which may be so valuable a complement to academic and professional qualifications.

7. The unwelcome features of the Report, as unfortunately of previous Reports, are reviewed in paragraphs 43 and 44. The High Commissioner is gravely concerned at the cases of serious illness and nervous breakdown which are from time to time brought to his notice, and once again he would urge on Indian parents and guardians the vital importance of a strict medical examination, especially in the case of those whose physique appears to be below normal, before young men and women are sent from India to very different conditions of life and climate. During the year four students are known to have died in this country from tuberculosis and the Department had to arrange for the immediate return to India of others who were seriously ill from the same cause. In some at least of these cases, it was clear from the medical history that the students concerned ought never to have been allowed to leave India. But it is satisfactory to know that the majority of the students keep in excellent health during their stay here and that many undoubtedly benefit considerably from the change.

8. Happily, the instances of moral lapses, though still grievous and sometimes tragic, are few compared with the total number of students, and it can be safely asserted that, as a community, Indian students have maintained a creditable record in this country. It is important that there should be no falling off in this good record, and the High Commissioner would invite the serious attention of parents and guardians in India to the observations made by Dr. Quayle in paragraph 44 of his Report.

9. In conclusion, Sir Firoz Khan Noon desires once again to place on record his indebtedness to the unfailing courtesy and assistance which he continues to receive from the educational, professional and industrial authorities in this country. He has also much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the excellent work of Dr. Quayle and his assistants, who have shown conspicuous ability, tact and patience in dealing with the special problems affecting Indian students on the outbreak of war.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. LALL,

Deputy High Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1938—39

By THOMAS QUAYLE, C.I.E., D.Lit., M.A.,
Secretary to the High Commissioner, Education Department

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REPORT
 on the
WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCTION.

1. I have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner for India, my Report on the work of the Education Department for the Academic Year ending 30th September, 1939.

Section I.

GENERAL.

2. During August and September, 1939, the final months of the period covered by this Report, when the international crisis became most acute, a number of students who had proposed to come here in time for the opening of the new academic year, cancelled their passages. Whilst the figures given below thus show a certain decrease as compared with the previous year, the work of the Department throughout the period was consistently heavy. The number of individual interviews, which does not include the large number personally granted each week by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner, averaged well over a hundred each week for the entire year, and during September, when students, as well as their parents and guardians in India, were naturally worried and anxious about their position should war break out, the Department had an especially busy time.

	1938-9	1937-8
Letters	20,960	17,282
Letters out	18,344	18,941
Interviews	5,421	5,788
Offers of admission	690	742

3. Eight hundred and forty-one applications for admission for the session beginning 1938 were received and the total number of offers of admission obtained on behalf of the applicants was 690. The remainder either withdrew their applications, or did not possess the initial qualifications for admission to the desired courses of study or training, or there were no vacancies at the institutions which they wished to enter.

4. One hundred and seventy-seven students were under the formal supervision of the Department during the year, including 126 State and Special Scholars, four Burma Forestry Probationers, 27 students in receipt of grants or allowances from Memorial or Trust funds, eight students awarded research grants-in-aid by the High Commissioner, 12 students entrusted by parents or guardians to the supervision of the Department for the purpose of their education in this country.

5. In September, 1939, Mr. B. C. McEwen, the Education Adviser and Guardian of Hyderabad students in this country, was called up for War Service, and at the request of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the High Commissioner agreed to take charge of the Hyderabad students.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

6. From the particulars furnished in Appendix II to this Report, it will be seen that during the academic year 1938-9 there were 1514 Indian students, including 131 women students, pursuing full-time courses at Universities and Colleges in this country. This figure represents a drop of about 50 as compared with the previous year. The largest number of full-time students was in the Faculty of Medicine, in which 474 students were

registered, while Arts, including Education and Law, comes next with 336. Engineering and Technology follow with 276 students, and Pure Science and Economics with 159 students and 109 students respectively. Agriculture had 93 students, and 73 were studying various unclassified subjects. Comparing these figures with those for 1937-8, it will be noted that there is a further drop of about 50 in Arts, whereas Medicine, Engineering and Technology and Pure Science have remained substantially the same. In addition to the full-time students shown above, there were about 118 students, including four women, pursuing part-time occasional courses in the various Faculties, while there were 200 students (including 17 women) in attendance at the Educational Institutions shown in Appendix II (d). The particulars furnished in Appendices IV, V and VI show that Indian members of Educational Institutions in this country have again achieved noteworthy academic, athletic and other successes.

7. Mr. Whitehead, the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee, University of Cambridge, reports that during the period under review the total number of Indian students in residence was 130, a total exceeded only once or twice in the last twenty years. The chief academic and athletic distinctions gained are given in Appendices V and VI, but it may be pointed out here that two Indian students, Messrs. Friend-Pereira (of Christ's College) and N. Sahgal (Trinity Hall), who had each obtained a First Class in Part I of their Tripos, English and Law respectively, rounded off a brilliant career at Cambridge by obtaining Firsts in Part II also. Mr. Friend-Pereira has since been appointed to a Chair in English in the University of Calcutta. Special attention may also be called to the high distinction gained by Mr. R. K. Pillai, Ph.D., Fitzwilliam House, on being awarded the Benn W. Levy Studentship in Bio-Chemistry, a University award. Since 1930 Indian students have sixteen times carried off the following University distinctions : Isaac Newton Studentship (Astronomy and Physical Optics), four times ; Rayleigh Prize (Mathematics), three times ; Sheepshanks Exhibition (Astronomy), three times ; Adam Smith Prize (Economics), twice ; Tyson Medal (Astronomy), once ; Tyson Prize (Astronomy), once ; Wright Studentship (Arabic), once ; Benn W. Levy Studentship (Bio-Chemistry), once. This is a record which reflects the greatest credit on the students concerned and is also a tribute to the Indian Universities from which they passed on to Cambridge.

Cambridge.

8. I deeply regret to report that Miss Hilda Shoote, who has acted for many years as Secretary to Mr. Whitehead, died on May 7th, 1939, after a long and painful illness bravely and cheerfully borne. Miss Shoote was well known to successive generations of Indian students, whose interests and welfare were her constant care. She was held in high esteem by the Indian student community at Cambridge and her loss is deeply regretted.

9. During the period under review no new or modified regulations of special interest came into force. With the outbreak of war in September, 1939, most of the constituent Schools and Colleges of the University made arrangements to transfer their Faculties to various centres throughout the country. Inevitably, teaching facilities, especially at the post-graduate stage, have been severely curtailed and in many cases entirely discontinued. It is thus more than ever essential for students who propose to apply for admission next session to make sure, before leaving India, that the facilities which they desire are really available, and that their admission can be arranged. In normal years it has often been possible to make alternative arrangements for students who on arrival have changed their proposed courses of study, or for those who arrive without having made any arrangements at all. But in the present circumstances it is unlikely that any such last-minute adjustments will be possible.

London.

10. Dr. Wood, the Local Adviser to Indian Students, reports that the number of applications for admission to the Victoria University, Manchester, and to the College of Technology continues to be as large as ever, and that as in previous years all the vacancies available for Indian students can be filled by applicants who have already taken a degree of an Indian university. Whilst the majority of the students worked well and successfully, the progress of a few admitted in October, 1938, was not satisfactory, with the result that they will have to repeat their year. On the other hand, three of the Indian students who graduated in July, Mr. K. C. Jhaveri (Bombay); M.Sc.(Tech.), Mr. N. R. Reddy and Mr. K. N. Srinivasan (Madras), have been awarded Manchester Corporation Research Scholarships.

Man.

Edinburgh.

11. Dr. Mackenzie, University Adviser, again pays a tribute to the very good conduct of the Indian students in Edinburgh, who during the year numbered 163, including 118 at the University and other institutions and 60 at the Royal Infirmary. The various academic and athletic distinctions which they gained are given in the Appendices to this Report, but it may here be especially noted that the Diploma in Education Special Prize for Foreign Students was awarded to Mr. Dhirubhai M. Desai, B.A., B.T. (Bombay). Special attention may also be called to the high professional distinctions, as recorded in Appendix V (c), gained by Indian Medical Students at Edinburgh. Post-graduate courses are normally available at Edinburgh, though these have inevitably become severely restricted since the outbreak of war, whilst excellent clinical facilities are available at the Royal Infirmary. Dr. Mackenzie again urges Indian students to take more advantage of the excellent facilities provided by the University Athletic Club and the Physical Welfare Classes.

Glasgow.

12. Dr. Brown, Local Adviser, Glasgow, reports that the Indian students attending the University classes during the academic year were consistently above average merit and that they utilised their time to the best advantage. He points out that economic conditions in India had adversely affected the number of Indian students seeking admission, especially in Engineering, but the commencement of the academic year in October, 1938, showed an improvement, especially as regards Engineering, and it is hoped that the increase in numbers will be maintained. The reduction in numbers tended to curb the activities of the Indian students in many directions and while the academic standard reached was high, Indians were not so prominent as usual in the Hockey and Cricket fields, although several have been in regular attendance in the University Gymnasium. It is worthy of note that Mr. Naidoo, an Indian born in Africa, represented the University in the Athletic field as a sprinter on several occasions. In spite of the depleted numbers, the Indian students, Dr. Brown adds, were able to carry on the work of the Indian Union, and they participated enthusiastically in the work and the social activities of the Student International Club. The value of those two clubs to Indians resident in Glasgow, and more especially to Indians arriving in Glasgow, cannot be overestimated. The Annual Dance of the Indian Union was a great success as usual and the contributions of the Indian students to the "Indian Students' Night" at the International Club and to the Annual Concert of Nations were applauded and appreciated by large audiences.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Medicine
and
Surgery

13. The pressure on the accommodation of Medical Schools and Colleges all over the country during the period under review has not decreased. It has again been especially heavy in London, and, as in previous years, students, especially those seeking clinical courses to prepare for the Final I.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. or equivalent examinations, have shown themselves reluctant to take advantage of the excellent facilities available at many of the Medical Schools in the provinces. During the great part of the academic year 1938-9, these facilities were generally available, but it should now be borne in mind that the position has been greatly affected by the international situation, starting from the crisis of September, 1938, just before the opening of the period under review, and ending with the outbreak of war at the end. The whole of the medical teaching in London was then disorganised, all post-graduate teaching ceased and most of the students, especially those in pre-clinical years, were evacuated from London to various centres in the provinces, with the result that the provincial medical schools have been called upon to provide accommodation for large numbers of London students. Medical students from India are accordingly advised not to come to this country under existing conditions unless they have definitely ascertained, prior to leaving India, that the facilities which they seek are in fact available.

14. So far as post-graduate studies are concerned, the number of places available in London for the special F.R.C.S. courses still remains very limited, and this limitation is even more marked in the case of the special M.R.C.P. courses. The British Post-graduate Medical School has, however, tended in some respects to relieve these difficulties, since excellent clinical facilities and teaching are provided there, though the greatest benefit

from these courses is probably derived by students who have already had good professional experience and who are capable of observing and learning for themselves without requiring specific lectures in preparation for particular examinations. Mention should also be made of the continued heavy pressure on the accommodation available for the Tuberculous Diseases Diploma course held at the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff. Though this course normally starts in January, it is most important that intending applicants should realise the necessity of sending in their full applications preferably through this office, before June 1st of the preceding year.

15. An important new development is the decision of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, to grant in principle recognition of resident surgical posts held at Indian hospitals not associated with the Universities and Medical Colleges there, for the purpose of satisfying the relevant regulation for admission to the Final F.R.C.S. Examination in London. This recognition is granted in respect of specific posts at specific hospitals which must themselves apply to the Royal College and must satisfy them that they comply with the conditions laid down. This new and welcome regulation should tend to relieve the serious difficulty encountered by Indian doctors coming to this country after having qualified in India, in the hope of obtaining resident surgical posts at hospitals, so as to satisfy the regulations for admission to the F.R.C.S. Final. Such posts in hospitals associated with Medical Schools and Colleges in London are from time to time obtained by Indians, but the selection in their case is not unnaturally limited to the students who have taken the full medical course at the School or College in question, and have been selected after consideration of their merits in conjunction with those of their fellow students. It is most difficult, if not altogether impossible, for other students to obtain one of these eagerly sought for posts.

16. The Deans of the various Medical Schools and Faculties throughout the country continued to give the most careful and sympathetic consideration to applications submitted to them on behalf of Indian students and have admitted as many as they possibly could, having regard to the large number of candidates for admission, both from home and from overseas.

17. The Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department, has, during the year under review, dealt with 327 applications for practical training facilities in the various branches of Engineering and Technology, etc., as compared with 276 during the preceding year. From the particulars given in Appendix VII, it will be noted that 25 students withdrew their applications, and that in the case of 13 applicants it was not possible to take action on their behalf, as either they did not possess the necessary preliminary qualifications or insisted on terms in regard to premium, or payment of wages, which it is not the practice of the firms concerned to grant. Of the remaining 289 cases, 68 were under consideration at the end of the period covered by this Report (offers of facilities have since been received in 42 of these cases), and in 49 cases the necessary facilities were not available. Suitable offers were secured in 177 cases, 32 of which were, for various reasons, refused by the applicants concerned. The number of cases in which training facilities were accepted was thus 143, distributed as follows:

Civil and Municipal Engineering	12
Electrical Engineering	34
Mechanical Engineering	34
Marine Engineering	1
Railway Engineering	11
Railway Traffic	11
Aviation	14
Automobile	2
Various Technical and Professional subjects	24
 Total	 143

Engineering
and
Technology

The corresponding figures for the previous year were:

Offers obtained	167
Offers not accepted	21
Offers accepted	146

I should like to express my cordial thanks for the valuable collaboration of the Director-General, India Store Department, and his Technical Officers in obtaining offers from various firms in many of these cases.

18. In his Report for the year 1938-39, the Director-General of the India Store Department refers to the increasing difficulty in obtaining practical training facilities, but it may nevertheless be noted that during the last five years the offers which have been received have risen from 123 in 1934-35 to 177 in the year under review. This may be regarded as being all the more satisfactory in that this period, including as it did the international crisis which arose in September, 1938, and culminating a year later in the outbreak of war, inevitably resulted in special problems and difficulties. Students for whom facilities were actually arranged, or could probably have been arranged, had either to return to India or were obliged to postpone their training to a later date. Many firms in this country were engaged on Government work of a nature which precluded their acceptance of trainees, and such facilities as had been available on the Continent finally faded away as rumours of War became more insistent.

At the same time it ought to be clearly realised that during the past few years the difficulty of obtaining suitable and satisfactory training facilities for Indian students has markedly increased, especially in industry generally as distinct from the various branches of Engineering. In fact, as I have repeatedly pointed out in previous reports, it has been practically impossible to obtain facilities in certain industries where secret or special processes were involved, such as the chemical and glass industries, or where, as in Textiles, Indian competition is formidable. This is an important matter to which I shall refer later in my general observations.

Various
Professional
Qualifica-
tions

19. As in previous years, there were again numerous applications for training facilities in such branches as Banking, Insurance and Actuarial practice. A number of students were placed with leading banks, but it may again be emphasised that training of this kind, which does not as a rule extend beyond a period of one year, is not likely in itself to lead to a banking appointment when the students concerned have returned to India. Students are accordingly not advised to seek these facilities unless they have a reasonable prospect of employment after the satisfactory completion of their training. Thanks to the scheme arranged with the co-operation of the Institute of Actuaries and certain of the leading Insurance organisations, and described in my Report for 1935-36, students possessing the prescribed qualifications seeking practical experience in actuarial work were usually placed without difficulty.

20. In my Report for 1934-35, I gave particulars of the scheme under which the Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation kindly arranged to accept annually two Indian students, from amongst those who had graduated in Electrical Engineering here, for a two years' apprenticeship course in Broadcasting Engineering, alongside of the home apprentices whom the Corporation train and select for their own engineering branches. It was hoped that the development of broadcasting in India would be materially assisted by a training scheme which in due course might be expected to provide a supply of well-qualified Indian Engineers. None of the four students who duly and satisfactorily completed the course and thus qualified as fully trained wireless broadcasting engineers was able to find such employment when he returned to India, and in these circumstances, and after consultation with the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Government of India, the scheme has been abandoned.

21. It is satisfactory to note that the Institution of Mechanical Engineers has now decided to recognise the Engineering Degrees of the Benares Hindu University and of the Bombay University, as exempting from Part II, Section A, of their Associate Membership Examination.

22. The students placed for training have generally given every satisfaction to their temporary employers and the grateful thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the firms and organisations, as shown in Appendix VIII, which were good enough to afford the necessary facilities.

Section IV:
GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

23. The total number of Government and other scholars and other students under the supervision of the Department during the period was 161, distributed as follows :—

I. Students holding scholarships awarded by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments :—

Men :

(a) Pursuing academic courses at Oxford or Cambridge	...	...	...	1
(b) Pursuing academic courses at other Universities	...	...	...	37
(c) Professional and technical training	...	...	...	26
(d) In schools, works and factories	...	...	...	22
			—	86

Women :

(a) Pursuing academic courses at Universities other than Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	...	4
(b) Professional training and school visits	...	...	...	5
			—	9

II. Students in receipt of Grants-in-Aid 8

III. Scholars entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner by various Indian States, Trust Funds, etc. :—

(a) Sussex Trust Scholars (including 3 women)	...	...	...	8
(b) Silver Wedding Fund Scholars	...	...	...	1
(c) Lytton Moslem Scholars	...	...	...	1
(d) Mohsin Moslem Scholars	...	...	...	1
(e) Imperial Cotton Research Committee Scholars	...	...	...	1
(f) King Edward Memorial Fund Scholars	...	...	...	4
(g) Imperial Council for Agricultural Research Scholars	...	...	...	1
(h) De Souza Trust Fund	...	...	...	2
(i) Private Trust Funds	...	...	...	17
			—	86

(j) State Scholars from :—

Baroda	...	...	...	8
Kashmir	...	...	...	13
Mysore	...	...	...	1
			—	22

161

24. A list of State and other scholars with their courses of study or training is given in Appendix IX, while the academic and other distinctions which they gained during the period under review are included in Appendix VI. Special mention may perhaps be made of the following : Mr. K. V. Srinath (Government of India) and Mr. M. O. Ghani (Bengal Lytton Moslem Scholar) obtained the Ph.D. degree, University of London ; Maung Ba Thi (Burma) obtained the Ph.D. of the University of Liverpool ; Miss K. E. Bruen (Burma) obtained the M.A. in Geography of the University of London ; Mr. N. D. Appa (Mysore) passed his B.Sc. Engineering degree at London with First Class Honours ; Maung Maung Gale (Burma) obtained a First Class Diploma in Physical Education at Loughborough.

The De Souza Trust scholar, Mr. W. H. Jacks, was successful at the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, held in 1939, and is now pursuing his probationary course at Oxford.

25. During the period under review the training scheme for the Royal Indian Navy Engineering Cadets, under which they worked at His Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, was again under consideration, and the Secretary of State arranged that henceforth these cadets should enter the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham. Two cadets, Mr. B. P. Sinha and Mr. R. Tandoon, who were in the early stages of their training, were accordingly transferred to Keyham. The courses of the remaining three were modified to enable them to complete their dockyard training in four instead of five years, with a view to their appointment to Acting Commissions as Sub-Lieutenant Engineers in the R.I.N. to be followed by further training afloat. Under this scheme Acting Commissions were given during the year to Mr. C. L. Bhandari and Mr. T. N. Kochhar.

26. During the period under review, numerous applications were received from students in need of financial assistance to enable them to continue and complete the research or advanced work on which they were engaged. After consultation with the Professors or the Heads of Departments under whom they were working, the High Commissioner, from the funds placed at his disposal by various Provincial Governments in India, awarded grants of varying amounts to students, a list of whom is given in Appendix X. The amount annually available for these grants is strictly limited, and it should be especially noted that not all the Provincial Governments allocate funds for this purpose, and the High Commissioner is accordingly not in a position to award grants for students from non-contributing Provinces.

Section V.

STUDENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

27. Twelve students were entrusted by parents or guardians to the supervision of the High Commissioner during the period under review. Nine of these students were under the direct charge of the Department, and three were placed in the care of the Local Adviser at Glasgow. For the Indian students at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the respective University authorities undertake this responsibility, and during the year there were nine students under the supervision of the Secretary of the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, four of the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge, and six of the University Adviser to Indian Students at Edinburgh.

Section VI.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK.

Indian
Students
Loan Fund

28. The Report of the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee for the financial year ending 31st March, 1939, shows that the Committee received £47 19s. in small subscriptions and donations, £195 16s. from Indian Revenues, £32 8s. 5d. as interest on investments, and £431 15s. 1d. by repayments from previous recipients of loans. The Committee arranged to help 38 students with loans amounting to £644 1s. 10d., as compared with loans to 39 students, amounting to £586 7s. 6d., during the previous fifteen months. In December, 1938, Miss L. M. Brooks, O.B.E., late Warden and Secretary of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, joined the Committee and kindly undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary.

112, Gower
Street

29. The Report of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, 112, Gower Street, London, for the year 1938 records another year of useful service rendered to the Indian student community. It is worthy of note that the number of members has further increased, being 902 as against 808 in 1937, and the statement of income and expenditure shows a small balance on the right side. The general high standard of the various activities of the Institution, which are greatly appreciated by the Indian student community, was well maintained.

30. The Report of the Indian Gymkhana Club for the year 1938, shows that although there has been a small reduction in the number of members, 162 as against 193 in 1937, the financial position of the club has been considerably improved. As a result of special donations amounting to £359 7s. 3d., received during the year, the outstanding debt of the club has been paid off, and in addition a sum of £300 has been set aside to form the nucleus of a depreciation and property improvement fund. In the Cricket Section, out of 42 matches played, 26 were won, seven were drawn, and nine were lost. In the Hockey Section, eleven matches were played, and all were won. Sir Firoz Khan Noon was At Home to the members of the club and their friends on 6th July, on the occasion of the annual cricket match, at Osterley, between the High Commissioners' XI and the Club.

31. The Accommodation Officer reports that during the period under review 211 enquiries were received from students or their parents or guardians, and in this connection 174 letters were received and 199 sent out: personal callers to enquire about accommodation numbered 148. In addition to women students, who, provided they have informed the Accommodation Officer of the day and time when they expect to arrive, are always met and escorted to suitable lodgings, 22 men students were met at the station or at the docks when they arrived here. These figures show a decrease on those for the previous year, a decrease due to the fact that with the outbreak of War in September, a month when normally the great majority of enquiries are received, the number of new arrivals naturally dwindled considerably, whilst the constituent Colleges and Schools of the University of London, when they evacuated to various centres throughout Great Britain, made arrangements for the accommodation of their students, including their Indian members, in hostels and colleges. Little or no accommodation was then required in London itself. During the year the Accommodation Officer was in touch with 194 landladies, 158 letters were received and 116 sent out, whilst 25 visits were paid to the office. A hundred and twenty-one houses were inspected, and the list of satisfactory accommodation at reasonable prices which has been built up by the Accommodation Officer was further extended. It is feared that, owing to the general evacuation of students from London, many of the landladies have been obliged to close down altogether, but the Accommodation Officer is, of course, keeping in touch with those who are still offering lodgings, both for the sake of the enquiries which, though limited, continue to come in, but also with a view to ensuring that when things become normal again, and the rush of students is renewed, there will be at least a nucleus of good addresses to which both men and women may be confidently recommended. It is gratifying to read that Indian parents and guardians in India, as may be seen from the letters constantly being received by the Accommodation Officer, greatly appreciate the important service which is thus rendered to their sons and daughters, both when they first arrive and during their sojourn here.

32. During the year under review, three students were helped to return to India, and in addition three students were repatriated with funds secured from their guardians in India, including one who had had a severe nervous breakdown. The Department had to help various students in serious financial difficulties to straighten out their affairs. Four students were known to be suffering from nervous breakdowns during the year, of whom one died in hospital in this country, two were sent home, and one is still under treatment. Various sad and regrettable casualties have also to be reported. Four students suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are known to have died during the year. One student lost his life in a fire, and another student undergoing training in aviation was killed when his aeroplane crashed.

33. As in previous years the Department has had to devote a considerable amount of time and attention in tracing and assisting students whose parents or guardians had lost touch with them, and in advising and helping others who had got into personal difficulties of various kinds. The outbreak of War, towards the end of the period covered by this Report, naturally caused grave worry to parents and guardians in India, but the steps taken to give all possible advice and guidance to students in difficulties arising out of the War did a good deal to alleviate the anxiety, and to assure relatives in India that the well-being and welfare of the Indian students here were being looked after.

Section VII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

34. In my Report for the year 1937-38, I briefly referred to the international crisis which arose towards the end of that academic year, just when large numbers of students had newly arrived from India. The final month of the period reviewed in the present Report was overshadowed by the outbreak of War, less than a month before the opening of the new academic year, with large numbers of students, both men and women, already here and awaiting the opening of the Universities and Colleges which they were to join, whilst others were still on the high seas.

35. The students, as well as their parents and guardians in India, were confronted with serious difficulties and anxieties which called for immediate attention and action. They daily flocked in large numbers to seek the advice and guidance of the Department, whilst cables poured in from their relatives in India. To begin with, one outstanding question was whether they should stay here or try to return immediately to India despite the great increasing difficulties in the early stages of the War, of obtaining passage accommodation. Next the inevitable delay in postal and other communications with India which temporarily cut off the remittances upon which students relied to pay their living expenses and fees, etc., led to many temporary financial difficulties. At the same time there was grave doubt, owing to the disorganisation of University and other studies arising out of the evacuation of most of the constituent Colleges and Schools of London University and of many other educational institutions, whether the courses of study for which they had come, and for which their admission had been arranged, would in fact be available.

36. A Press communiqué was at once circulated through the Press in Great Britain requesting that students who had not already done so to register their names and addresses with the High Commissioner, and, at the same time, to state whether they wished a return passage to India to be obtained for them as soon as the necessary accommodation became available. Large numbers of students took this step, and those who wished to return were assisted to obtain passages as soon as possible. At the suggestion of the High Commissioner, and in order that the natural anxiety of parents and guardians in India might be, as far as possible, allayed, the Government of India issued a Press communiqué to the effect that the High Commissioner was taking all possible steps to advise and assist Indian students in the United Kingdom, that many Universities and Colleges in evacuation areas had made arrangements to continue their courses in neutral areas, that students here were being advised to continue their studies in accordance with the instructions issued by their University and College authorities, and that those in India would be well advised to stay there for the time being. As the situation became clearer and it was found that most of the Universities and Colleges throughout the country were opening for the new academic year, either in their own centres or in the areas to which they had evacuated, many students, and especially those who had made substantial progress with their academic studies, elected to stay here and continue their courses. The students most seriously affected were those engaged on post-graduate work, as many of the Research Departments were either completely closed down or their activities, especially owing to the fact that many members of their staffs had been called up for important war work, were severely curtailed. In the event, however, it was found possible to make satisfactory alternative arrangements for the majority of the research workers, and in this connection the grateful thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the Professors and Heads of Departments who did everything in their power to ensure that their displaced research students obtained satisfactory facilities for their advanced work at other Universities and Colleges throughout the country, where they were accorded a ready welcome. The warmest thanks of the High Commissioner must also be accorded to the Professors and Heads of Departments of these reception Universities and Colleges.

37. Long before the outbreak of War the High Commissioner had taken steps to ensure that his Office would be in a position to afford immediate assistance to students who found themselves on the outbreak of War without funds to meet their living and other expenses. Most of the Indian Provincial Governments, as well as the Governments of many Indian States, empowered the High Commissioner to advance passage money to such students as might wish to return to India, and to grant reasonable weekly allowances to those continuing to stay in this country but whose periodical remittances from India to cover their educational and living expenses might be held up, the advances in all such cases to be recovered from the parents or guardians of the students concerned. During September a large number of students received financial assistance in this way, and were thus enabled to tide over what might have proved a difficult time until their remittances from India again began to arrive regularly.

38. A problem of another kind arose out of the fact that a number of students who had returned to spend the Long Vacation in India either found themselves unable to obtain passages back to England, or were obliged to continue at home owing to the natural reluctance of their parents to allow them to face the risks of the voyage to and residence in this country. This involved the possible loss of the academic years they had

already completed here, but the University and College authorities generally have most sympathetically met the High Commissioner's representations, and all possible consideration is being and will be given to the cases of students who have not yet been able to resume their courses, or who were unable to arrive here until long after the usual opening of the academic year.

39. One of the most gratifying features in September was the alacrity and zeal with which many Indian students here offered themselves for service with the armed forces of the Crown or for such other forms of national service as their special qualifications might best suit them. The subsequent official announcement that His Majesty's Government had decided that, during the present emergency, Indians, Anglo-Indians and Burmans in this country were to be on the same footing as British subjects of pure European descent as regards voluntary enlistment in the armed forces and as regards eligibility for the grant of emergency Commissions in those forces, was warmly welcomed and Indian students have been accepted for service in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force.

40. During the period under review there were no less than 620 Indian students, including 62 women, engaged on research or advanced work, whilst well over 1,000, including 73 women, were pursuing academic courses leading to first degrees or diplomas. In addition, 200 students were engaged on full or part time courses at institutions prior to doing professional training of various kinds. The high general level of ability and attainment of these students is again reflected in the lists given in Appendices IV, V and VI, of the academic and other distinctions gained during the year. Of the post-graduate students, one gained the Doctor of Literature and one the Doctor of Science of the University of London, and one the Doctor of Science of the University of Edinburgh; and in various Faculties at Universities throughout Great Britain, 56 obtained the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), 20 the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.), eight (including one woman) the degree of Master of Arts (M.A.), and nine the degrees of Master or Bachelor of Education. One student obtained the M.Litt. of Cambridge and three (including one woman) the B.Litt. at Oxford. High professional distinctions were also gained by medical students. One obtained the M.D. of the University of Glasgow, one the M.D. of the University of Liverpool, and one the M.Ch.Orth. (Master of Orthopaedic Surgery) at the University of Liverpool. Six (including one woman) passed the examinations for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and six those for the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London at Edinburgh. Thirteen (including one woman) passed the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and eleven those for the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. In addition, 110 Indian doctors (including nine women) obtained post-graduate Medical Diplomas in such branches as Tropical Medicine, Public Health, Child Health, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Ophthalmology and Tuberculous Diseases. Two hundred and thirty-five students were awarded First Degrees or Diplomas in the various Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Economics, etc., including 12 with First Class Honours. To these successes in the examination rooms may be added the list of athletic and similar distinctions gained by Indian students at their respective Universities and Colleges. This list includes, of course, only those who have especially distinguished themselves in games and athletics where their skill and prowess have led to their inclusion in the Hockey, Tennis and Cricket teams. There is ample testimony to show that the general body of Indian students in this country take their due part in the extra-academic life of their Universities and Colleges, and that they recognise to an ever-increasing extent the value of participation in the corporate and social activities of their fellow-members.

41. There has actually been an increase in the number of women students during the period under review; despite the fact that a number of those who had just arrived or were on their way to this country when War broke out returned home. Those, who decided to come in spite of sea risks, arrived extraordinarily cheerful. A tribute is due, in fact, to the calm and collected manner in which the women students generally have coped with war-time difficulties and anxieties, and the way in which they have settled down to their studies.

42. Eighty-three new women students entered British Universities and Colleges during the year, and the total number in attendance at the various educational institutions was about 150; over 70 were engaged on post-graduate or advanced work.

The majority, as in previous years, were pursuing courses either in Medicine or Education, but the number taking courses in Physical Training and Domestic Science is slowly increasing, whilst others are beginning to take up Kindergarten Training instead of the usual Teachers' Diploma. These are interesting and welcome developments, and the students concerned ought to find a wide and fruitful field for their activities when they return to India, where not many women hold these qualifications. The women had their fair share of the academic and other successes summarised above. Miss K. N. Bhagvat (Bombay) was awarded the Ph.D. (Cambridge) in Bio-Chemistry, and Miss D. H. Shahaney (United Provinces) obtained the Ph.D. (London) in Bacteriology as a student of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Miss C. J. Dastur (Central Provinces) gained the B.Litt. degree in English at Oxford and Miss K. E. Bruen (a Government of Burma scholar) the M.A. degree in Geography of the University of London. In Surgery, Miss V. Sankarambal (Mysore) passed the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

43. As in previous Reports, casualties—those who fall by the way—have again, unfortunately, to be noticed. The cases of serious illness which are mentioned in paragraph 32 of this Report make it necessary to emphasise the grave responsibility which lies on Indian parents and guardians to take all possible steps to assure themselves that their sons and wards, before they leave India, are physically fit to endure a climate and way of living usually very different from that to which they have been accustomed. The Department advises students who are here to have themselves medically examined at least once a year, and in this connection it is interesting to note that many University authorities throughout the country have taken steps to provide their students with medical advice.

44. It is satisfactory to note that there has been in the past few years a decrease in the number of students whose lapses tend to bring discredit to the good repute which the Indian student community in this country has deservedly won for itself. A careful survey of the cases of students who got themselves into financial or other entanglements shows that their difficulties are not always the result of insufficient funds, though this is usually a contributory factor, as is occasionally also the possession of too much money. More often the root cause of failure lies in the fact that the students concerned have been allowed to come to this country, not only with little or no idea of the exact course of study to be undertaken, but also without the preliminary educational or other qualifications necessary to begin training of any kind. Only too often such students tend to become idle and to fritter away both time and money, and if, as is sometimes unfortunately the case, they lack the moral stamina necessary to face new and strange conditions far from the salutary influence of home and family life, they may fall into dissolute or evil ways. Year after year brings a sad tale of grave wastage of this kind. Once again the responsibility of parents and guardians in this matter needs to be reiterated. Despite what has been strongly emphasised time after time in previous Reports, many are apparently still unwilling or unable to realize that, however desirable it may have been in former years, there is now no overriding necessity for young Indians, and especially those whose goal is a Service appointment, to leave their own country for the sole purpose of obtaining further educational or professional qualifications. In most instances, the training may be just as well had at one of their own Indian Universities, and, in any case, the gaining of additional qualifications abroad will not by itself necessarily better their prospects of obtaining employment when they return home. Other parents, it must be feared, do not take into consideration other factors, more difficult to assess, but none the less vital; they do not sufficiently realize that, in addition to educational qualifications, personal qualities of character and steadiness are essential if their sons are to face and overcome the trials and temptations which are likely to beset them during their sojourn abroad.

45. In Section III of this Report, particulars are furnished of the work done by the Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department, to find practical training in various branches of industry for the large number of students who, each year seek these facilities. The Director-General of the India Store Department in his Report for the year 1938-39, calls attention to the increasing difficulty of obtaining training, even for short periods, and he points out that the capacity of any works for training students must necessarily be limited and that firms in this country may have but little inducement to increase the number of trainees. As remarked in paragraph 18 of this Report, the difficulty of finding suitable training facilities for Indian students is especially

marked in industries other than the main branches of Engineering, such as Electrical and Mechanical. Various reasons are advanced against the acceptance of student trainees. In some industries, the organisation does not lend itself to trainees, whilst some firms accept them only with a view to ultimate absorption in their own works. Other firms may be utilizing patent processes, or especially designed machinery evolved after long and expensive research and experiment, and they are not unnaturally chary of allowing access to their works.

46. But the main difficulty most probably arises, not from any racial discrimination, as is sometimes alleged, but is due, under the pressure of intense trade competition, to the instinct of self-preservation, out of which arises a natural reluctance to accept trainees who may well be potential competitors. It is undoubted that many firms in this country accept students for short-term training from a desire to render some service to the Empire. It is not always realised that such firms have not, in the majority of cases, any inducement, financial or commercial, to encourage or recompense them for the trouble to which the management and staff are put, or for the disturbance of their organisation which the presence of trainees inevitably involves. It is accordingly a matter for satisfaction that despite the many difficulties in the way, not far short of 200 students were placed for training in some branch or other during the period under review.

47. During the period under review visits were paid by the Head and Educational Officers of the Department to most of the University centres throughout the country, when matters affecting the interests of students generally as well as individual cases were discussed with the respective authorities, who, as always, showed themselves ready and anxious to do all they possibly could for their Indian members. Close and constant contact was, as usual, maintained with the constituent Colleges and Schools of the University of London as well as with the central University authorities, who from time to time during the year kept the High Commissioner confidentially informed of the arrangements for evacuation which had been prepared so that he might be in a position, if called upon, to render effective assistance to their Indian members.

48. In conclusion, I should like to express to the Educational Officers and Clerical Staff of the Department my deep appreciation of their continued devoted and efficient service during a most troubled and anxious year.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

February. 1940.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1938-39.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN AND BURMA REVENUES:—

(1) Scholarships:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Allowances of Government Scholars	12,380	9	6			
Passages	449	3	9			
Travelling Expenses	475	17	1			
Premiums, Fees, &c.	2,582	11	4			
				15,888	1	8 (a)

(2) Special Grants-in-Aid:—	£	s.	d.
Central	25	0	0
Bengal	396	0	0
United Provinces	80	0	0
	501	0	0

(3) Allowances, &c., of Railway Apprentices	£	s.	d.
	1,086	13	4

(4) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—	£	s.	d.
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	300	0	0
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee	452	11	2
Grant to University of Edinburgh for expenses of University Adviser to Indian Students	250	0	0
Advance to Indian Students Loan Fund	195	16	0
	1,198	7	2
	18,674	2	2

(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—

Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	16,664	2	5
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	554	4	9
	17,218	7	2

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1938-39.

SALARIES: Office Staff	6,985	7	11
HONORARIA: Local Advisers at Manchester and Glasgow	249	0	0
	7,234	7	11
Publication of Students' Handbook	216	10	8
Travelling Expenses	105	13	1
Sundries	66	4	4
	7,622	16	0 (b)

(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Central	3,358	5	4
Madras	589	18	7
Bombay	707	6	8
Bengal	1,719	7	1
United Provinces	1,091	18	6
Punjab	478	14	5
Bihar	96	14	10
Orissa	258	9	2
Burma	7,587	7	1
	£15,888	1	8

(b) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II (a).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom and Eire, 1938-39.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education and Law)	Economics and Commerce	Pure Science	Engineering and Technology	Medicine (including Dentistry)	Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry	Un-classified	New Admissions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Birmingham	—	—	2	—	1	—	8	—	—	4
Bristol	—	—	1	2	—	—	7	—	—	9
Cambridge	—	—	33	7	17	—	31	11	2	112
Durham : King's College	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	(1*)	—	19
Durham : King's College Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Exeter : University College	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leeds	—	—	14	11	3 (1*)	1	—	2	5	23 (1*)
Liverpool	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	17 (1*)
London	—	—	66 (5*)	51 (6*)	53 (4*)	21 (1*)	30 (1*)	51 (4*)	103 (7*)	21 (2*)
Manchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	48	132 (20*)	132 (17*)
Nottingham : University College.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	16 (1*)
Oxford	—	—	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	401 (71*)
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	422 (69*)
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	—	347 (37*)
Southampton : University College.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
UNIVERSITY OF WALES— University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	10
Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Edinburgh	—	—	4	33	1	—	2	10	17	56
Glasgow	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	18†	56
St. Andrews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	55
Queen's University of Belfast.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	61 (2*)
University of Dublin : Trinity College.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
National University of Ireland : University College, Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
TOTAL	—	—	106 (5*)	118 (7*)	70 (5*)	23 (1*)	65 (1*)	84 (5*)	241 (8*)	35 (2*)
									190 (21*)	190 (18*)
									234 (18*)	63 (1*)
									24 (5*)	24 (33*)
									52 (2*)	52 (75*)
									—	—
									670 (74*)	670 (74*)
									865 (40*)	865 (40*)

† This column includes students with Indian Medical Qualifications who are pursuing Hospital Practice with a view to the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., or other first qualification.

* Part-time Students.

† In addition there were 49 students in attendance at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

APPENDIX II (b).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in the University of London, &c., 1938-39.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law	Economics and Commerce	Pure Science	Engineering and Technology	Medicine (including Dentistry)	Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry	Un- classi- fied	New Admis- sions	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
University College	34 (1*)	11 (3*)	19 (4*)	3 (1*)	15	11 (5*)	23	6	25§	—
King's College	23	3	—	—	5	6	4	—	10	—
Institute of Education	—	19 (2*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Imperial College of Science and Technology.	—	—	—	—	5 (4*)	30	54	14 (1*)	—	—
Queen Mary College	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	4
London School of Economics	1	1	34	18	—	—	—	—	7 (23*)	26 (16*)
South - Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birkbeck College	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1 (3*)
School of Oriental and African Studies.	7 (4*)	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16 (1*)
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	10 (3*)	10 (3*)
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Westminster Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	1
Guy's Hospital Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	9
St. George's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	1
London Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	24	12
Middlesex Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1 (20*)
Charing Cross Hospital Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	1 (20*)
University College Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	9
King's College Hospital Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	3	4
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Royal Dental Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	1
College of the Pharmaceutical Society.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 (1*)	3
Royal Cancer Hospital (Free)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10
British Postgraduate Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	59
†Goldsmith's College	—	2 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (1*)
†Battersea Polytechnic	—	—	—	—	2 (1*)	1	16 (2*)	1	—	—
†Chelsea Polytechnic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	13 (3*)
†East Malling Research Sta- tion.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17 (5*)
†Northampton Polytechnic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
†Rothamsted Experimental Station.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 (4*)	3
†Royal Veterinary College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 (1*)	13 (1*)
†West Ham Municipal College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (3*)
†Royal College of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
†Trinity College of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Great Ormond Street Hos- pital for Sick Children.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
†National Hospitals for Diseases of the Nervous System.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
TOTAL	—	—	66 (5*)	51 (9*)	53 (4*)	21 (1*)	30 (1*)	54 (4*)	103 (7*)	21 (2*)
			132 (20*)	132 (17*)	197 (17*)	16 (6*)	6 (5*)	22 (31*)	401 (2*)	422 (69*)
										347 (37*)

‡ This column includes students with Indian Medical Qualifications who are pursuing Hospital Practice with a view to the I.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., or other first qualification.

* Part-time Students.

§ Includes 18 taking Primary F.R.C.S.

* Included in the figures for King's College are 2 from Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, 2 from King's College Hospital Medical

" from St. George's Hospital Medical School, 2 from Westminster Hospital Medical School, and 1 from the Royal Dental Hospital of London School of Dental Surgery, who are pursuing their pre-clinical studies at the College.

APPENDIX II (c).

 Indian Women Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges (including London) in the United Kingdom and Eire, 1938-39.
 (Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law	Economics and Commerce	Pure Science	Engineering and Technology	Medicine (including Dentistry)	Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry	Un- classi- fied	New Admis- sions	Total
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Birmingham ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bristol ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cambridge ...	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1
Leeds ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
London :—	(1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1*)	(1*)
University College ...	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	13
King's College ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Institute of Education ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Imperial College of Science and Technology.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bedford College ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Queen Mary College ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
King's College of House- hold Science.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
London School of Eco- nomics.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	8
Westfield College ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Birkbeck College ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
School of Oriental and African Studies.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guy's Hospital Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
London Hospital Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
London (Royal Free) School of Medicine for Women.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
British Postgraduate Medi- cal School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
†Goldsmith's College ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Battersea Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
†Chelsea Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
†Northern Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
†Maria Grey Training College	14 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 (1*)	—
†St. Mary's Training College	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
†Royal Academy of Music ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	6
†Royal College of Music ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
†Trinity College of Music ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
†Great Ormond Street Hos- pital for Sick Children.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Manchester ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford ...	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
Edinburgh ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. Andrews ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
University of Dublin, Trinity College.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	20 (1*)	32 (2*)	7¹	—	5	5	—	18	23
↓								21 (1*)	—
								81 (2*)	71 (2*)
									60 (2*)

† This column includes students with Indian Medical Qualifications who are pursuing Hospital Practice with a view to the L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. or other first qualification.

* Part-time Students.

** Students taking Primary F.R.C.S. course.

↓ In addition there were 11 students in attendance at the Royal Infirmary.

↑ Institutions having "Recognised Teachers" of the University.

APPENDIX II (d)

Indian Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in other than University Colleges or Institutions, 1938-39.

	Total (including new admissions)		New admissions	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Architectural Association School of Architecture	1	—	1	—
Brompton Hospital	— (86*)	—	— (86*)	—
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital	4	—	4	—
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	4 (1*)	1	4	—
Faraday House Electrical Engineering College	23	—	6	—
Harper-Adams Agricultural College	— (1*)	—	— (1*)	—
London School of Printing	2	—	1	—
Loughborough College	4	—	1	—
Midland Agricultural College	1 (1*)	—	1	—
Montessori Training College	—	3	—	3
North Eastern London Post-Graduate Hospital	2 (25*)	—	2 (25*)	—
Rotunda Hospital	7	2	7	2
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	2	—	1	—
Royal College of Art	5	1	3	—
Royal Institute of Public Health	7	—	7	—
West London Postgraduate Hospital	7	5	—	1
Whitelands College	—	4 (1*)	—	4 (1*)
 Totals	 69 (114*)	 16 (1*)	 38 (112*)	 10 (1*)

INNS OF COURT.

Gray's Inn	155	Inner Temple	95
Lincoln's Inn	222	Middle Temple	197

* Part-time Students.

APPENDIX III.

Number of Indian Students at Universities and Colleges, &c., in Great Britain, &c.

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38
ENGLAND :				
Birmingham University	5	5	12	14 (1*)
Bristol University	11	7	18	19
Cambridge University	50	51	139	139
Durham University :				
King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3 (1*)	2	6 (2*)	8
King's College, School of Medicine	2	4 (1*)	8	7 (1*)
Exeter, University College	1	—	1	—
Harper-Adams Agricultural College	— (1*)	—	— (1*)	—
Leeds University	20 (1*)	20	42 (2*)	47
Liverpool University	14 (1*)	20 (1*)	28 (1*)	28 (1*)
London University :				
University College	60 (8*)	74 (7*)	162 (19*)	191 (15*)
King's College	15	40 (7*)	52	85 (7*)
Institute of Education	21	16 (2*)	28 (2*)	16 (2*)
King's College of Household and Domestic Science	2	5	4	5
Imperial College of Science and Technology	35 (2*)	49 (1*)	104 (5*)	96 (2*)
Bedford College for Women	4	2	6	4
Queen Mary College	1	6	5	10
London School of Economics	28 (16*)	26 (20*)	69 (23*)	58 (31*)
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye	1	2	3	4
Westfield College	1	—	1	—
Birkbeck College	1	9	9	14
School of Oriental and African Studies	16 (1*)	15 (8*)	30 (4*)	44 (8*)
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College	10 (3*)	18 (1*)	39 (3*)	58 (1*)
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School	2	2	2	2
Westminster Hospital Medical School	1	—	3	—
Guy's Hospital Medical School	10	4 (2*)	12	9 (2*)
St. George's Hospital Medical School	1	—	3	2
London Hospital Medical School	14	21	31	26
Middlesex Hospital Medical School	1 (20*)	1 (17*)	3 (20*)	3 (17*)
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	1	3	3	6
London (Royal Free) Hospital School of Medicine for Women	2	3	6	5
University College Hospital Medical School	9	9	14	16
King's College Hospital Medical School	4	1	6	5
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School	8	1	7	4
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	21	27	21	27
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery	1	—	6	4
Maudsley Hospital	—	2	—	2
Cancer Hospital	10	2	12	2
British Postgraduate Medical School	78	86	79	91
College of the Pharmaceutical Society	3	—	3 (1*)	1
Other London Institutions :				
†University of London : Goldsmith's College	4	3	6 (1*)	3
†Battersea Polytechnic	14	9	21 (3*)	14 (2*)
†Chelsea Polytechnic	17 (5*)	16	19 (5*)	19
†East Malling Research Station	1	1	1	1
†John Innes Agricultural Institute	—	— (7*)	—	1 (7*)
†Northampton Polytechnic	1	—	1	1
†Northern Polytechnic	1	—	1	1
†Rothamsted Experimental Station	3	4	5 (4*)	6 (3*)
†Royal Veterinary College	3	5	13 (1*)	12
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute West Ham Municipal College	2 (3*)	3	2 (3*)	3
Woolwich Polytechnic	3	1	3	1
†Maria Grey Training College	—	1 (1*)	—	1 (1*)
†St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate	18 (1*)	17	14 (1*)	17 (3*)
†Royal Academy of Music	2	—	2	—
†Royal College of Music	6	3	6	8
†Trinity College of Music	—	—	2	2
* Occasional or part-time students.	1 (1*)	1	1 (2*)	1

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38
ENGLAND—contd.:				
Other London Institutions—contd.:				
†Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children	27	8 (14*)	27	8 (14*)
†National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System	— (12*)	— (9*)	— (12*)	— (9*)
†Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	20	24	28	55
Architectural Association ; School of Architecture	1	—	1	—
Brompton Hospital	— (86*)	— (53*)	— (86*)	— (53*)
Faraday House Electrical Engineering College	6	4	23	31
London School of Printing	1	1	2	2
Montessori Training College	3	3 (1*)	3	3 (1*)
Royal College of Art	3	1	6	2
Royal Institute of Public Health	7	4	7	11
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital	4	11	4	19
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children	—	—	—	—
North-East London Postgraduate Medical College	2 (25*)	—	2 (25*)	—
West London Postgraduate Hospital	1	18 (6*)	12	47 (6*)
Whitelands College, Putney	4 (1*)	7 (1*)	4 (1*)	7 (1*)
Loughborough College	1	6	4	9
Manchester University (including Municipal College of Technology)	24	29 (1*)	74	67 (1*)
Midland Agricultural College	1	—	1 (1*)	—
Nottingham, University College	3 (1*)	3	7 (1*)	5 (2*)
Oxford University	28	32	67	72
Reading University	1	1	4	7
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	1	—	2	1
Seale Hayne Agricultural College	—	—	—	1
Sheffield University	11 (1*)	14	26 (1*)	27
University College, Southampton	2	1	2	1
WALES:				
University of Wales:				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth	2	5	10	9
University College of North Wales, Bangor	6	4	11	11
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff	2	1	3	2
University College of Swansea	—	—	—	1
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff	17	10	19	10
SCOTLAND:				
University of Aberdeen	—	—	2	—
University of Edinburgh (a)	56	68	120 (2*)	119
University of Glasgow	17	9	37	24
University of St. Andrews	1	—	2	2
IRELAND:				
Queen's University of Belfast	2	—	2	—
Dublin University ; Trinity College, Dublin	4	9	8	17
National University of Ireland ; University College, Dublin	—	—	1	1
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	4	10	5 (1*)	10
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	9	14	9	16
Totals	799	894	1599	1725
	(190*)	(160*)	(233*)	(191*)

EUROPE:

Austria	—	—	(b)	1
Belgium	—	—	2	—
France	—	—	(b)	25
Germany	—	—	(b)	(b)
Switzerland	—	—	—	3
Italy	—	—	4	2
Holland	—	—	4	2

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

* Occasional or part-time students.

† Has teachers ~~recd~~

APPENDIX IV.
First Degrees and Diplomas.

	Arts, including Laws, Economics and Commerce, Architecture	Pure Science		Medicine, including Dentistry		Technology, including Engineering, Applied Chemistry		Agriculture, including Forestry, Horticulture, Vet. Science		Unclassified	
		Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.
<i>Universities.</i>											
Birmingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bristol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cambridge	—	—	14	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Liverpool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
London	—	—	41	7	11	3	2	—	21	20	2
Manchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Oxford	—	—	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wales :—											
Aberystwyth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bangor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scotland :—											
Edinburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	4
Glasgow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Ireland :—											
Trinity College, Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
University College, Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Qualifications of other Institutions and Examining Bodies.</i>											
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh) & L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
L.D.S., R.C.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edinburgh)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Faraday House Engineering College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
National Diploma in Dairying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	70	9	24	3	7	28	54	30	7	6	2

APPENDIX V.

Educational Distinctions obtained, 1938-39.

A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES.

Degree	University or College	Name	Subject	Province
D.Lit. . .	London	H. C. Ray	Indology	Bengal.
D.Sc. . .	Edinburgh	K. A. Chowdhury	Botany	Bengal.
D.Phil. . .	London :— University College	P. V. Sukhatme	Statistics	Bombay.
Ph.D. . .	Oxford	V. A. Hamdani	Oriental Studies	Bombay.
	Bristol	Y. V. Rao	Agriculture	Sind.
	Cambridge	Miss K. N. Bhagvat	Biochemistry B.	Bombay.
		M. A. M. Khan	Oriental Languages	Hyderabad.
		R. K. Pillai	Biochemistry B.	Madras.
		I. H. Qureshi	History	Delhi.
	Leeds	R. L. Desai	Dyeing	Rajputana.
	Liverpool	B. C. Kundu	Botany	Bengal.
		Maung Ba Thi	Oil Technology	Burma.
	London :— University College	(Burma State Scholar)		
		K. S. Ahmad	Geography	U.P.
		S. P. Bhatnagar	Mathematics	U.P.
		R. Ghosh	Psychology	Bengal.
		S. R. Lele	Physics	Bombay.
		R. P. K. Nair	Botany	Madras.
		S. V. Mensinkai	Plant Genetics	Bombay.
	King's College	P. N. Bhaduri	Plant Genetics	Bengal.
		K. T. Jacob	Plant Genetics	Travancore.
		G. N. Pathak	Botany	U.P.
		S. M. Sikka	Plant Genetics	Punjab.
		K. V. Srinath	Botany	Mysore.
	Imperial College	(Government of India State Scholar)		
		A. Ahmad	Science	Punjab.
		N. Ahmad	Entomology	Punjab.
		(Indian Central Cotton Committee Scholar)		
		A. K. Kapur	Meteorology	Punjab.
		V. V. Kelkar	Chemical Engineering	C.P.
		S. V. Govindarajan	Agricultural Chemistry	Madras.
		L. N. Mukerjee	Chemistry	U.P.
		I. D. Seth	Mathematics	Rajputana.
		Miss D. J. Shahane	Bacteriology	U.P.
		R. N. Tandon	Plant Pathology	U.P.
		P. K. De	Botany	U.P.
	Queen Mary College	R. Balakrishna	Economics	Mysore.
	London School of Economics	M. M. Junaid	Economics	Punjab.
		B. R. Misra	Economics	U.P.
		B. M. Piplani	Economics	Punjab.
		S. M. Ali	Geography	U.P.
		R. Sengupta	Physics	Bengal.
		S. K. Bhuyan	History	Assam.
	Birkbeck College	M. B. Malik	Indo Iranian	Punjab.
	School of Oriental and African Studies	S. K. Saksena	Indian Philosophy	U.P.
	Rothamsted Experimental Station	S. P. Kapoor	Plant Pathology	U.P.
		M. O. Ghani	Chemistry	Bengal.
		(Bengal Lytton Moslem Scholar)		
		R. V. Tamhane	Agriculture	Bombay.
	East Malling Research Station and Rothamsted Experimental Station	B. N. Lal	Agricultural Chemistry	U.P.
	Manchester	G. P. Contractor	Science	Bombay.
	Aberdeen	G. S. Kasbekar	Technology	Bombay.
	Edinburgh	A. D. Desai	Science	Hyderabad.
		D. N. Mullick	Science	Bengal.
		H. A. Awkati	Zoology	Bengal.
		D. Chatterjee	Botany	Bengal.
		J. C. Das	Chemistry	Bengal.
		J. K. Makhijani	Animal Genetics	Bombay.
		S. S. Prabhu	Zoology	Bombay.

A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES—*continued.*

Degree	University or College	Name	Subject	Province
Ph.D.	Edinburgh	S. P. Raychaudhuri V. V. Kamat B. N. Mukerji	Animal Genetics Education Geography Agricultural Economics	Bengal. Bombay. U.P. Punjab. Bombay. Bengal. C.P.
B.Litt.	Wales Oxford	A. Khan G. R. Kotwal A. W. Mahmood Miss C. J. Dastur	Modern History English	Punjab. Bombay. Bengal. C.P.
M.Litt.	Cambridge	M. B. Ahmad	Law	U.P.
M.A.	Leeds Leeds	S. C. Chatterji R. Husain R. N. Mohanty	Education Education Education	Ajmer. Bengal. Orissa.
	London :— University College	Miss K. E. Bruen (Burma State Scholar) S. P. Adinarayaniah S. G. Hulyalkar M. A. K. Durrani	Geography Psychology Philosophy Geography	Burma. Madras. Bombay. N.W.F.P.
	London School of Economics. Birkbeck College	V. N. S. Mathur	Geography	U.P.
M.Sc.	Cambridge Cambridge	G. P. Dube N. Yousaf	Mathematics Biochemistry A.	U.P. Punjab.
	London :— University College	K. E. Lalkaka A. V. Medy	Chemical Engineering History and Philosophy of Science.	Cutch. Bombay.
	Imperial College	M. Akhtar Maung Ko Lay (Burma State Scholar) S. N. Mitra K. Nageswaran	Physics Agricultural Chemistry Agricultural Chemistry Physics	N.W.F.P. Burma. Bengal. N.W.F.P.
	Birkbeck College	T. K. V. Ramamurti	Botany	Madras.
	John Innes Horticultural Institute.	B. Ray	Horticulture	Bengal.
M.Sc. (Eng.)	London :— City and Guilds Engin- eering College.	N. N. Purandare R. P. Verma	Civil Engineering Civil Engineering	Bombay. Bihar.
M.Sc. (Tech.)	Manchester	R. V. Narayanswami D. Nariman Merwanji W. V. Kotasthane		Madras. Bombay. Bombay.
M.Sc. (Econ.)	London :— London School of Economics.	V. M. Bhatt M. A. Mulky A. Sen H. G. Vazir	Economics Economics Economics Economics	Bombay. Bombay. Bengal. Bombay.
LL.M.	London :— King's College	K. Chand		Punjab.
M.Com.	Leeds	A. Qaiyum		Hyderabad.
M.Ed.	Leeds	V. A. Ajaonkar G. V. Bernard S. R. Johri M. A. Makhdumi M. H. Rao T. Vasudevaiya		Bombay. C.P. U.P. U.P. C.P. Mysore.
B.Ed.	Edinburgh	C. M. Bhatia S. Lall M. Varma		U.P. U.P. U.P.

B.—FIRST-CLASS HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

University or College	Name	Particulars	Province
Birmingham	A. S. Aswath	B.Sc. Hons. Electrical Engineering 1st Class. Nadejde Prize, £10 (Books).	Madras.
Cambridge	D. N. Ajgaonkar F. J. Friend-Pereira R. J. Nerurkar R. K. Pillai, Ph.D.	1st Class Maths. Tripos, Part II 1st Class Eng. Tripos, Part II 1st Class Maths. Tripos, Part II Benn W. Levy Studentship in Bio-Chemistry. A University Award.	Bombay. Central Provinces. Bombay. Madras.
	B. Rajan	1st Class Econ. Tripos, Part I, Trinity College Exhibition.	Burma.
	N. K. Rustomji N. Sahgal	Choral Exhibition (Christ's College) 1st Class, Law Tripos, Part II	Bombay. Punjab.
Edinburgh	D. Bhatia J. C. Das S. C. Das S. C. A. Datta P. C. Rakshit D. M. Desai	Zoology Medical Chemistry Pharmacology Pathology Physiology Diploma in Education. Special Prize for Foreign Students. Silver Medal of the Physiology Class, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College.	Punjab. Bengal. Bengal. Bengal. Bengal. Bombay.
	D. G. Keswani S. V. Subbarao	B.Sc. (Engineering) 1st Class Hons.	Bombay. Madras.
Glasgow	N. C. Saha D. M. Sen	B.Sc. Electrical Engineering, 1st Class Hons. 1st Prize Civil Engineering I. 2nd Walker Prize in Applied Mathematics.	Bengal. Bengal.
London :—			
University College	G. P. R. Nair L. M. Verghese	B.Sc. Engineering, 1st Class Hons. B.Sc. Astronomy, 1st Class Hons.	Tiravancore. Madras.
King's College	N. D. Appa (Government of Mysore Scholar).	B.Sc. (Eng.) 1st Class Hons.	Mysore.
London School of Economics.	R. K. Chhugani	B.Sc. (Econ.) 1st Class Hons.	Sind.
Loughborough College	Maung Maung Gale (Burma State Scholar)	1st Class Hons. School of Athletics, Games and Physical Education.	Burma.
Manchester	P. T. Advani G. P. Contractor K. C. Jhaveri G. K. Kasbekar N. R. Reddy K. N. Srinivasan	Patuck Prize, No. 2 Cort Silver Medal in Metallurgy Manchester Corp. Research Scholarship, No. 2. Patuck Prize, No. 3 Manchester Corp. Research Scholarship and Patuck Prize, No. 1. Manchester Corp. Research Scholarship.	Karachi. Bombay. Bombay. Madras. Madras.

Sixty-three students, including 18 women, obtained Diplomas in Education, 92 (of whom 16 were women) in London, 13 at Edinburgh, 10 (including one woman) at Leeds, 4 (including one woman) at Dublin, 2 at Bristol and 1 at Abertystwyth. Three students (including one woman) obtained the Cambridge Certificate in Education, four men students obtained the London Teacher's Certificate, one woman the Montessori Teacher's Certificate and a male student the Diploma in Adult Education at University College, Nottingham.

Fourteen Students (including one woman) obtained the Diploma of the Imperial College, and 4 (including two men) the Academic Postgraduate Diploma in Psychology of the University of London.

C.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS.

Degree	Name	Medical School or College	Province
F.R.C.S. (England)	U. C. Chakrabarty	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Bengal.
	S. R. Chandra	Guy's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Bengal.
	N. R. Desai	Guy's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Bombay.
	R. Mahadevan	St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Madras.
	M. K. Parikh	St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital.	Bombay.
	Miss V. Sankarambal	Royal Free Hospital and Guy's Hospital.	Mysore.
M.R.C.P. (London)	Anuya Kumar Basu	British Post graduate	Bengal.
	Manindralal Biswas	King's College Hospital and British Post graduate.	Bengal.
	N. F. Lilawala	British Post graduate and King's College Hospital and British Post graduate.	Bombay.
	R. P. Malhotra	King's College Hospital and British Post graduate.	Punjab.
F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh)	Mohammad Sarwar	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Punjab.
	W. D. Sulakhe	Charing Cross Hospital	Bombay.
	Amulyaratnan Chakravarti		Bengal.
M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh)	Saradendu Mohan Ghosal		Behar.
	P. D. Bhargava	British Post graduate and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	United Provinces.
	D. K. Bose	Edinburgh	Behar.
	M. Das	British Post graduate and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Behar.
	E. S. Fennell	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Bombay.
	K. N. Gour	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	United Provinces.
	M. Y. Khan	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Punjab.
	N. F. Lilawala	British Post graduate and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Bombay.
	M. N. Mahadevan	British Post graduate, London Hospital and Edinburgh.	Mysore.
	B. R. Patel	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Bombay.
F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)	C. A. Pillai	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Madras.
	A. K. M. Abdul Wahed	British Post graduate and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Bengal.
	H. N. Bhatt	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	United Provinces.
	Sudhir Chandra Bose	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Bengal.
	Tulsi Das	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Punjab.
	R. Mahadevan	St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Madras.
	Miss Malmuda Ghulam Mohamed.	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Punjab.
	K. K. Chintan Namibiar	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Madras.
	M. L. Pan	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Bengal.
	A. D. Popat	University College Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Bombay.
M.D. with commendation (University of Glasgow)	B. N. Purandare	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Bombay.
	Fazl Rahman	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Punjab.
	M. V. Ramanumurti	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Madras.
	A. L. Som	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	Bengal.
	R. K. K. V. Tampan	British Post graduate and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Madras.
M.D. (University of Liverpool)	T. R. Pahwa		Punjab.
	K. Jilani		Punjab.
	S. R. Chandra		Bengal.
M.Ch.O.R. (University of Liverpool)	G. C. Sen		Bengal.
	S. Mukhopadhyay		Bengal.
	G. K. Ghosh	University College, London	Bihar.
M.Sc. (Human Anatomy & Morphology) (University of London)	L. M. Sanghvi	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	Bombay.
	P. A. Shah	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	Bihar.
	E. A. Ritchie	Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.	
Prizes, etc.			
Duncan Medal			
Balfour Studentship			
Thomas Henry Green Prize.			

C.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS—continued.

Medical postgraduate Diplomas were also awarded as follows:—

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND.

Diploma in Anaesthetics	...	...	4
",	Child Health	...	15 (including 4 women).
",	Laryngology and Otolaryngology	...	5
",	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	...	16
",	Medical Radiology	...	1
",	Psychological Medicine	...	2
",	Public Health	...	6
",	Tropical Medicine and Hygiene	...	14 (including 3 women).
SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.			
Master of Midwifery	...	...	2 (including 1 woman).
ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS.			
Membership, R.C.O.G.	...	...	1
Diploma, R.C.O.G.	...	...	1 (woman).
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.			
Diploma in Child Health	...	...	1
Diploma in Tropical Medicine	...	...	8
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.			
Diploma in Bacteriology	...	...	1
Diploma in Public Health	...	...	4
Diploma in Medical Radiology	...	...	1
LICENTIATE IN MIDWIFERY.			
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	...	...	—
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	...	...	8
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.			
Diploma in Bacteriology	...	...	2
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.			
Diploma in Public Health	...	...	1
Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Medicine	...	...	3
UNIVERSITY OF WALES.			
Diploma in Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	18
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.			
Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics	...	...	1

APPENDIX VI.

Athletic and other Distinctions obtained, 1938-39.

University or College	Name	Particulars	Province
Cambridge	J. N. Dhamija	Once more represented the University in Lawn Tennis.	Bombay.
London:— University College	S. H. Gujar	Badminton Club, awarded Full College Colours.	Bombay.
	K. N. Naoroji	Badminton Club, awarded Full College Colours.	
	A. Niyogi	Hockey Club, Club Secretary. Awarded Full College Colours.	Orissa.
	M. Salahuddin	Hockey Club, played regularly for the University. Awarded Full College Colours.	Bhopal.
	P. H. N. C. Sundararaju.	Badminton Club, awarded Full College Colours. Elected Captain for 1939-40.	Madras.
	L. M. Verghese	Badminton Club, awarded Full College Colours. Elected Captain for 1939-40. Tennis Club, awarded Full College Colours. Played several times for the University.	Madras.
Sheffield	H. M. A. Ansari	Full Colours in Tennis (Re-award). Captained Men's Tennis Team, Season 1939.	Kapurthala.
	R. L. Shriwastava	Half Colours in Tennis	Central Provinces.
Exeter	M. S. Garewal	Half Colours in Hockey	Punjab.
Cardiff	S. Mullik	Represented College in Tennis	Bengal.
	R. L. Kishen	Member of College I Tennis Team	Hyderabad.
Edinburgh	M. Caul	Tennis Blue	Deccan.
	D. A. Patel	Cricket Green	U.P.
School of Oriental Studies	A. Ali	Members of team representing London University in annual Cricket Match	Punjab.
	M. I. Merchant	against Club Cricket Conference in June.	Bombay.

APPENDIX VII.

Summary of Practical Training for the Period from 1st October, 1938 to 30th September, 1939.

Branch	Total number of Applications	Cases in which offers were received			Not placed			Withdraw	Pending	
		Total	Placed	Refused	Total	No facilities	Unqualified or wanted wages, &c.			
Civil and Municipal.	19	15	12	3	4	2	2	—	—	
Electrical : Long	44	16	14	2	7	3	4	4	17	offers received in 13 cases.
Short	39	20	20	—	10	10	—	4	5	
Automobile	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Marine	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Aviation	28 ϕ	16 ϕ	14 ϕ	2	1	1	—	1	10	offers received in 10 cases.
Mechanical : Long	34	19	12	7	2	1	1	2	11	
Short	34	30	22	8	—	—	—	2	2	offers received in 2 cases.
Railway Engineering.	18	11	11	—	1	—	1	—	6	
Railway Traffic	17	12	11	1	1	1	—	2	2	offers received in 1 case.
Printing	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	
Various Professional Technical Subjects	86*	35*	24*	9	84	29	5	9	8	offers received in 4 cases.
Totals	827 ϕ *	177 ϕ *	148 ϕ *	32	62	49	18	25	68	
Corresponding figures in previous year.	276	167	146	21	49	31	18	13	47*	Total offers received in 42 cases.

* Does not include 2 applications for visits which were arranged.

* Does not include 6 applications for visits of which 5 were arranged.

APPENDIX VIII.

List of Firms, &c., who have offered Facilities for Practical Training, 1938-39.

Great Western Railway.
London, Midland and Scottish Railway.
London and North-Eastern Railway.
Southern Railway.

Daniel Adamson & Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.
The Admiralty.
Air Ministry.
Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
Airwork General Trading Co., Ltd., Hounslow.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York.
E. S. Andrews, Esq., London.
James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.
William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., London.
Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.
Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Glasgow.
W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.
Bata, G. S., Zilna.
Battersea Borough Council Electrical Department.
Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Beyer Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Birmingham Municipal Bank.
Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford.
Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London.
Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Sheffield.
British Fruit, Ltd., Faversham.
British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.
British Tabulating Machines, Ltd., London.
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.
British Thomson-Houston Magnetos, Ltd., Coventry.
Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.
Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.
Building Research Station.
Burroughs Adding Machines, Ltd., London.
A. B. Burton, Esq., Thames Ditton.

Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London.
W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Central Electricity Board.
Chamberlain, Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.
Chase National Bank of the City of New York.
Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.
Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.
Mr. Philip Clarke, Westminster.
Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co., Glasgow.
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Bankers, Manchester.
Coronation Bronze Co., Ltd., S.E.15.
Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.
Crawford's Advertising, London.
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.
Crossley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.

Davey, Paxman Co. (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester.
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.
P. B. Deviator, Ltd., London.
Dewrance & Co., Ltd., London.
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London.
Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Usines Chimiques de Duclair, Seine Inferiere.

Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., St. Mary Cray.
English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham.
Everett, Edgecumbe & Co., Ltd., Hendon.

Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.
Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Manchester.
Fiat, S.A., Turin, Italy.
Follows, Ltd., Southampton.
Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Erith.

Gas Light & Coke Co., London.
John Galizia, Esq., London.
L. Gardner & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
Ludwig Gayer, Spolka Akegjna, Poland.
General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, London.
C. W. Glover & Partners, London.
West Gloucestershire Power Co., Ltd., Gloucester.
Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton.
G.P.O.
Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.

John Haigh & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.
J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford, London.
Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.
R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Haywood-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton.
Henry, Williams Railway Appliance Works, Darlington.
Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
Hercules Powder Co., Inc., De La Ware, U.S.A.
Borough of Holborn.
Home Office.
Howard & Bullough, Ltd., Accrington.

Igranic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.
Irvin Airchute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.
Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.
Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.
George Kent, Ltd., Luton.
B. La Porte, Ltd., Luton.
Lacey-Hulbert & Co., Ltd., Beddington.
Laurence Scott Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich and Manchester.
Léa Recorder Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Legal & General Assurance Society, Ltd., London.
B. A. Lister & Co., Dursley.
London County Council.
London Passenger Transport Board.

Macfarlane Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
A. & J. MacNab, Ltd., Stafford.
A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Marconi's Wireless Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.
Marshall, Sons & Co. (Successor), Ltd., Gainsborough.
Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.

Maudsley, Ltd., Dursley.	Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.
Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.	Short Bros. (Seaplane) Works, Rochester.
Midland Bank, Ltd.	Siemen Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
Millom & Askam Hematite Iron Co., Ltd., Millom, Cumberland.	B. & J. Sippel, Ltd., Sheffield.
Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.	Smiths Aero Instruments, London.
Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., London.
Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.	Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London.
The Morris Singer Co., London.	The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., London.
National Cash Register Co., Ltd., London.	Stewart & Lloyd, Ltd., Glasgow.
Newton Bean & Mitchell, Ltd., Bradford.	Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.
Norman & Dawbarn, London.	County Engineer, Surrey C.C.
North Wales Power Co., Ltd., Wrexham.	Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., New- castle-on-Tyne.
Borough of St. Pancras.	Swedish Water Board, Stockholm.
Marelli Paolo, Comod, Italy.	
Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.	Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.
I. K. Paznaski, Poland.	Taylor Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., London.
Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd., London.	Richard Thomas & Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe.
Philips, Eindhoven, Holland.	
Philips Lamps, Ltd., Croydon.	Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Crayford.
Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., London.	Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.
Platt Bros., Ltd., Manchester.	
Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association, London.	The Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., Walls- end-on-Tyne.
Radio Transmission Equipment, Ltd., London.	W. H. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Record Electric Co., Manchester.	G. & J. Weir & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., New Malden.	Richardson Westgarth, Ltd., Hartlepool.
Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, London.	West Ham Borough Council.
A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-upon-Tyne.	Royal Borough of Westminster.
B. J. Round & Sons, Birmingham.	H. Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield.	Escher Wyss Engineering Works, Ltd., Zurich.

APPENDIX IX.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1938-39.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Government of India.				
P. N. Bajial	18.8.39	17.8.41	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
*J. B. Bayas	27.9.35	26.8.39	Aircraft Inspection	College of Aeronautical Engineering, London, and Surrey Flying Services.
‡C. L. Bhandari	18.8.35	17.8.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*S. A. A. Bukhari	31.8.36	30.8.39	Printing	School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, Bolt Court, London.
K. K. Dhawan	18.8.39	17.8.41	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Crewe.
S. K. Ekambaran	9.9.38	8.9.41	Statistics	University College, London.
*M. Hassan	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
H. D. Kapadia	9.4.36	8.4.41	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
K. T. Kidwai	15.8.39	14.8.41	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
‡T. N. Kochhar	18.8.35	17.8.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
N. R. Krishnaswamy	8.9.38	2.9.41	Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
J. D. Malhotra	27.4.39	26.10.41	Railway Electrical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Southport.
*P. N. Mathur	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
*E. S. Muthukrishna	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
S. H. Nawab	27.4.39	26.10.41	Railway Electrical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Bolton.
B. R. Nijhawan	29.8.38	28.8.41	Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
*M. H. Paranjpye	27.9.35	26.9.39	Aircraft Inspection	College of Aeronautical Engineering, London, and Surrey Flying Services.
A. M. D'Rozario	10.9.37	9.9.40	Helminthology	Selwyn College, Cambridge.
Irshad Ali Shah	6.9.37	5.9.40	Metallurgy	Imperial College, Royal School of Mines and Sheffield University.
*J. Sen	16.5.38	15.8.39	Wireless Instruments	Various firms.
*I. H. Siddique	4.9.36	3.9.39	Printing	London School of Printing.
‡B. P. Sinha	25.8.38	24.8.43	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
K. V. Srinath	4.9.36	8.9.40	Cytology and Plant Genetics.	King's College, London.
‡R. Tandon	28.9.37	27.9.42	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
N. N. Tannan	14.8.39	18.8.41	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.N.E.R., Doncaster.
Bengal.				
*Mrs. A. Hasan	19.9.38	18.9.40	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
A. F. A. Husain	26.9.38	25.9.41	M.Sc. (Economics)	London School of Economics.
J. B. Mitra	5.9.38	4.9.40	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
S. Mullick	26.9.38	25.9.41	Education	University College, Exeter.
S. C. Roy	14.10.38	13.10.41	Education of the Blind (Ph.D.)	Institute of Education, London and U.S.A.
M. A. Saboor	28.9.38	22.9.41	Chemistry (Ph.D.)	University College, London.

* Returned to India.

† Scholarship ceased on appointment to R.I.N.

‡ Transferred to supervision of Secretary of State.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1938-39—continued.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Bihar.				
‡A. N. Dhar	26.9.38	25.9.40	Colour Chemistry	Technische Hochschule, Dresden, Germany.
‡D. P. Pandey	1.4.39	30.3.40	Archaeology	Leiden University.
Bombay.				
*‡V. S. Bendre	31.1.38	12.1.40	Historical Research	London.
‡S. N. Mane	1.10.37	31.5.39	Law	Middle Temple, London.
J. L. Patel	1.2.39	31.1.41	Radio Manufacture	Marconi's Wireless College, Chelmsford.
S. V. Sathaye	30.5.39	29.5.41	Paints and Varnishes	Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
H. S. Sheikh-Mahamud	5.12.38	4.12.40	Pharmaceutical Drugs (Ph.D.)	College of The Pharmaceutical Society, London.
‡D. M. Shinde	1.10.37	31.12.39	Leather	Leathersellers' College, London.
Burma.				
Maung Than Aung	16.5.39	15.8.40	Tuberculosis	Brompton Hospital.
*Miss K. E. Bruen	20.9.37	19.9.39	Geography	University College, London.
Maung Ba Choe	20.9.37	19.9.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung Po E.	20.9.37	19.9.40	Meteorology	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
*Maung, E.	12.10.36	31.10.38	Medicine	Edinburgh University.
Maung Maung Gale	10.9.37	9.9.40	Physical Training	Technical College, Loughborough.
*Maung Kan Gyi	10.9.37	9.9.39	Diploma Arts and Crafts	Goldsmiths' College, London.
Maung Thein Han	23.9.38	22.9.40	Librarianship	University College, London.
Maung Tet Htoot	19.9.35	12.9.40	Buddhism	School of Oriental and African Studies, London.
Maung San Htwe	23.12.36	22.12.40	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin.
Miss Mamie Kaing	20.9.37	19.9.40	Domestic Science and Needlework.	King's College of Household Science, London.
*Ma Ma Khin	26.9.37	25.9.39	Froebel	Maria Grey Training College.
Maung Ko Ko	19.10.38	18.10.41	Railway Transportation and Commercial.	L.N.E.R., London.
Maung Illa Kyaw	5.10.36	4.10.40	M.R.C.V.S.	Royal Veterinary College, London.
Ma Ma Kyi	16.9.38	15.9.41	Physical Education	Chelsea Polytechnic.
*Har Bans Lal	24.9.36	31.1.39	Medicine	Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, and B.P.M.S., London, and Edinburgh.
Maung Ko Lay	19.10.36	17.5.40	Agricultural Chemistry	Imperial College, Royal College of Science, London.
Maung Khint Maung	24.9.38	28.9.40	Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.	University College, London.
*Saw Htin Lin Mya	11.10.35	15.8.39	B. Com.	London School of Economics.
*Maung Paw Nyun	19.10.36	31.7.38	Teacher's Diploma	Westminster Training College, London.
Maung Ohn	19.10.36	31.6.40	M. Ed.	Leeds University.
Saw Marcus Paw	25.9.37	24.2.40	Medicine (M.R.C.P.)	Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children
Maung Aung Pe	12.10.36	11.10.39	Engineering	Liverpool University.
Maung Hla Pe	5.9.38	4.9.39	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
Sundaram Pillai	25.9.37	31.1.40	D.O.M.S., D.L.O.	"Moorfields" and Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospitals.
Miss E. Pu	19.10.38	18.4.40	C.M.B.	City of London Maternity Hospital.
Ma Thoung Shin	25.8.39	24.8.40	Child Health	Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children.
Maung Ba Thaw	28.12.36	9.3.42	Chartered Accountancy	Richard Sheraton & Co., Brighton.
Maung Tin Thein	25.9.37	24.9.40	Ground Engineering	Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.

* Returned to India.

† Deferred Passage.

‡ Special Scholarship.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1938-39—continued.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Burma—continued				
Maung Ba Thi	28.9.35	27.9.39	Geology	Birmingham University.
*San Po Thin	19.10.36	18.10.39	Arts and Crafts	Central School of Arts and Crafts, London.
Maung Maung Tin	20.9.37	19.9.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung Thein	26.4.39	25.4.41	Polytechnic Work	Goldsmiths' College, London.
*Maung Wun	21.9.36	28.9.39	Oriental Studies	School of Oriental and African Studies, London.
Federated Shan States.				
Sao Sai Mong	18.9.39	17.9.40	Teacher's Diploma	Institute of Education, London.
Madras.				
*M. M. Farookhi	21.10.35	20.10.37	Sugar Engineering	
*B. J. Hegde	21.10.35	19.10.39	Glass Technology	The British Hartford-Fairmont Syndicate, Ltd., London.
*V. V. L. Rao	4.1.37	3.1.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London, B.B.C., and Marconi College, Chelmsford.
*V. G. Sundaram (Renewed)	{ 9.11.36 18.10.38	{ 4.2.38 17.6.40	Wireless Communication	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Orissa.				
*D. M. Behura	8.10.38	7.10.40	Horticulture	Bristol University.
D. Misra	19.9.38	18.9.41	Agriculture	Cambridge University.
Punjab.				
*M. S. Garewal	26.9.38	25.9.41	Electro Metallurgy	Sheffield University.
*Miss S. C. Singh	17.9.38	16.9.41	Froebel Training	Froebel Training College, London.
United Provinces.				
*C. P. Agrawala	22.9.36	21.9.38	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	College of the Pharmaceutical Society, London.
*G. R. Athavale	12.8.37	12.8.39	Sugar Engineering	John Thompson Water Tube Boilers, Ltd., Wolverhampton, and Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.
*R. Chandra	21.8.39		Wool Weaving	A. J. MacNab, Ltd., Midlothian.
*Mrs. M. D. Dasania	1.9.37	31.3.39	Teaching	School-Visits.
A. H. Khan	11.9.39		Sugar Candy	Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
*V. B. Rastogi	12.11.38		Paper	College of Technology, Manchester.
*S. Sharma	12.10.38		Calico Printing	College of Technology, Manchester.
R. K. Tandan	7.11.38		Wireless Communications	Imperial College, City and Guilds.
*S. R. Vaish	8.10.38	6.11.40	Bronze Casting	Central School of Arts and Crafts, London.
D. N. Vaishnava	4.4.39		Bee Keeping	West of Scotland Agricultural College.
*Y. P. Varshney	11.8.38		Hollow Glass Ware and Furnaces.	Th. Teisen, Esq., Birmingham.

* Returned to India.

† Short-term Scholars.

§ Silver Jubilee Scholar.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Baroda.				
*S. S. Bhave	29.5.38	20.6.39		Bonn University.
†K. G. Das	—	Loan	Ophthalmology	London.
*C. C. Desai	1.7.38	31.1.39	Teacher's Diploma	Goldsmiths' College, London.
C. M. Ghorpade	4.10.36	8.10.39	Economics	Jesus College, Cambridge.
N. G. Kalekar	27.4.37	26.4.40	Research in Linguistics	Paris.
*R. T. Leuva	28.9.38	27.9.39	Teacher's Diploma	Westminster Training College, London.
P. G. Parmar	28.9.38	27.6.40	Public Administration	London School of Economics.
M. G. Parmar	—	27.6.40	Public Administration	London School of Economics.
Kashmir.				
§ G. H. Basu	26.9.38	25.9.41	Forestry	University College, Bangor.
D. N. Dhar	27.9.37	26.9.39	Architecture	University College, London.
§ M. L. Dhar	26.9.38	27.9.41	Ph.D. (Chemistry)	University College, London.
Mohd. Yaqub Khan	5.10.36	18.7.39	Public Administration	London School of Economics.
Harbans Lal	1.2.39	31.1.42	F.R.C.S.	Middlesex Hospital.
Ghulam Mohiuddin	1.10.36	30.9.39	M.R.C.P.	London Hospitals.
M. G. Naqi	6.10.36	5.10.39	Civil Engineering	Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
S. Narboo	6.10.36	5.10.40	Civil Engineering	Sheffield University.
*Fazal Rahman	28.9.36	22.9.39	F.R.C.S. (E.)	Edinburgh.
Harbhayan Singh	16.3.39	15.3.41	D.L.O. and D.O.M.S.	Moorfields Hospital.
N. Singh	6.10.37	5.10.40	Law	University College, London.
*A. R. Zubair	6.10.36	5.8.39	Civil Engineering	Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
§ P. N. Zutshi	26.9.38	25.9.40	Mathematics	Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
Mysore.				
*M. B. Shankarappa	Sept. 1935	15.12.38	Ferrous Metallurgy	Sheffield University.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

§ Loan Scholarship.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Sussex Trust.				
J. E. Anthony	1.10.34	30.9.40	Medicine	King's College Hospital, London.
R. A. G. Bennett	16.9.36	15.9.40	Mechanical Engineering	G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.
†Miss K. M. D'Rozario	1.9.39	31.8.43	Music	Royal Academy of Music, London.
Miss K. M. French	1.10.36	30.9.39	Medicine	London School of Medicine for Women.
Miss P. H. Macdonald	26.8.38	25.8.40	Teaching and Biology	Institute of Education, London.
D. V. Marcon	26.9.36	30.6.40	Teaching	Institute of Education, London.
*F. R. Vandyke	1.10.37	30.9.41	Maths., and I.C.S.	King's College, London.
†W. J. Zorab	18.9.38	19.9.36	M.B., B.S.	King's College Hospital Medical School, London.
Eyton Moslem Scholarship.				
M. O. Ghani	26.9.36	25.9.38	Agricultural Chemistry	Rothamsted Experimental Station.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

¶ Special Scholarship.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.—continued.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Mohsin Moslem Scholar.				
Abdul Haque	1.10.37	30.9.39	Physics	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Indian Cotton Research Committee Scholarship.				
V. G. Panse	11.10.38	10.10.40	Statistics	University College, London.
Imperial Council for Agricultural Research.				
P. Bhattacharya	3.4.39	2.4.41	Animal Genetics	Cambridge University.
Silver Wedding Fund. Punjab.				
†S. Swallhey	1.10.31	30.9.35	Agricultural Economics	Germany.
De Souza Trust.				
W. H. Jacks	20.6.35	30.9.39	History and I.C.S.	Edinburgh University.
†D. A. Thomas	24.6.36	30.9.38	Tripos and I.C.S.	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
King Edward Memorial Fund Scholarship.				
SM. N. Kekre	7.10.35	6.10.37	Physics	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
P. S. Mene	27.9.37	26.9.39	Chemical Engineering	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
*B. V. Thosar	12.9.38	11.9.39	Wireless	Marconi College, Chelmsford.
*V. G. Vaidya	23.9.35	22.9.37	Ph.D. (Fruit Storage)	Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol University.
Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship.				
P. N. Kerrawalla Trust.				
N. J. Dhondy			F.R.C.S. and M.D.	London Hospitals.
*M. D. Dubash			Accountancy	London.
*H. M. Engineer			Engineering and I.C.S.	London.
A. B. Irani			Ophthalmic Surgery	
*Miss G. B. Kabraji			Medicine	Dublin.
R. M. Kalapesi			Veterinary Science	Edinburgh.
SM. H. Merchant			Medicine	University College Hospital, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
B. S. Sidhwa			Banking and Accountancy	Midland Bank and National Bank of New York.
R. H. Variava			Dairying (N.D.D.)	Scotland.
*Miss S. J. Virjee			Sculpture	Royal College of Art, London.
N. H. Wadia			Engineering	Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

§ Also in receipt of Loan Scholarship from Parsee Panchayat.

ϕ Successful at I.C.S. Examination, London, 1939.

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Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Parsee Panchayet.				
D. N. Bansha	—	—	Aviation	London Aeroplane Club, and De Havilland.
M. A. Dalal	—	—	Law	Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
R. S. Dhondy	—	—	Law	Queen's College, Cambridge.
J. R. Engineer	—	—	Engineering	King's College, London.
H. P. Mirza	—	—	Ph.D. (Oriental Languages)	School of Oriental and African Studies, London.
Miss R. N. Mirza	—	—	Teacher's Diploma	Oxford University.
Miss P. P. Vaccha	—	—	Teacher's Diploma	St. Mary's College, London.

(See also under P. N. Kerrawalla Trust.)

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United Provinces	K. S. Ahmad	Agricultural Geography	University College, London.
Bengal	Mrs. C. Bose	Statistics	University College, London.
Bengal	A. K. Ghosal	Public Administration	London School of Economics.
Bengal	M. T. Hussain	Physical Culture	Denmark.
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